

being distant ; the first line, which is somewhat bent, contains four eyes, placed on the front margin of the cephalothorax at nearly equal distances from each other ; the two intermediate eyes are much the largest. The second line contains two very minute eyes, somewhat removed from the edge of the thorax ; they are placed rather nearer the outer eye of the first line than the outer is to the intermediate ; the third line contains two eyes, one on each side the margin of the thorax, the space between the outer eye and the first line being equal to the distance between the outer eyes of the first line.

Cephalothorax flat, transverse, not so wide as the body, covered like it with papillæ.

Abdomen as broad as long ; in front straightish ; behind somewhat pointed, the sides rounded ; it is flat and compressed, and somewhat convex above.

Hab. Sierra Leone. Rev. D. F. Morgan.—Brit. Mus.

Pholcus geniculatus, n. s.

Body above yellowish, with at least twelve blackish brown spots, eight in the centre, arranged in pairs, and decreasing in size as they approach the apex : sternum and broad line down the centre of body : beneath blackish brown : legs reddish yellow ; at the first joints ringed with blackish and pale whitish yellow ; last joint pale, without two blackish rings.

Maxillæ of a long triangular shape, and almost meeting over the mentum ; the palpi proceed from the nearly right angle at base, and have the terminal joint much shorter than the fourth and second, which are almost equal in length.

The mentum seems somewhat square.

Cephalothorax nearly circular, rather broader than long, somewhat truncated behind, and deeply impressed in middle ; it is as wide as the longish oval abdomen : legs very long and slender, nearly smooth, except last joint ; first longest ; third shorter than second and fourth, which are nearly equal.

Hab. Brazil, near Rio de Janeiro. C. Darwin, Esq.

XLIX.—*Additions to the Fauna of Ireland*. By WM. THOMPSON, Esq., Vice-Pres. Natural History Society of Belfast.

OF the few vertebrate animals treated of in the present communication, one only can be announced with the certainty that is desirable, as Irish : the others are noticed to induce further attention to them, and at the same time to enable any one interested in the subject to form his own opinion respecting the propriety of their introduction, even with doubt, into the Fauna.

MAMMALIA.

Mus messorius, Shaw ? Harvest Mouse. May 12, 1838.—Mr. Adams, gamekeeper at Shane's Castle Park (co. Antrim), mentioned

to me what he had heard of a remarkably small kind of mouse and its nest; the description of which would apply to this species. The nest was built nearly as high from the ground as the narrator's knees, and suspended between stalks of wheat, in a field of this grain: the old animals scarcely bent the stalks of wheat when running up them. The observer, a schoolmaster and farmer, resident within a mile of Shane's Castle, related the above to Mr. Adams as an extraordinary fact which had come under his notice last autumn.

AVES.

Falco Groenlandicus, Linn., Hancock. Greenland Falcon. In a letter from John Vandeleur Stewart, Esq., dated Rockhill, Letterkenny, Feb. 3, 1837, I was favoured with a minute description of a bird in his collection, believed to be an Iceland Falcon. At the meeting of the British Association held at Newcastle in 1838, Mr. John Hancock of that town read a paper (admirably illustrated by specimens in various states of plumage) with the view to show that the Iceland and Greenland Falcons are distinct species. This was subsequently published in the second volume of the 'Annals of Natural History.' On referring to the description of Mr. Stewart's bird, I felt certain that, according to Mr. Hancock's views, it must be the *F. Groenlandicus*, and having submitted the description to this gentleman, I had the satisfaction of receiving his testimony to the same effect.

Pyrrhula Enucleator, Temm. ? Pine Bullfinch. In the manuscript journal of that eminent naturalist, John Templeton, Esq., is the following note.—“December 20, 1819. Yesterday heard from Mr. Montgomery of Belfast [a discriminating ornithologist], that Mr. Bradford had received a specimen of the *Loxia Enucleator* which was shot at the Cave-hill [vicinity of Belfast], and on showing the figure in the Naturalist's Miscellany, he recognised it to be the bird.”

Coracias garrula, Linn. ? Roller. For some years I have had a note from Mr. R. Ball to the effect that—In the middle of September 1831, when he was walking through the demesne at Carton—the seat of the Duke of Leinster—his attention was attracted by a bird pursued by a great number of Rooks, which, instead of flying off to avoid them, continued for a considerable time, or so long as he had patience to remain, to dash in amongst them apparently for the sake only of annoyance. From the size, brilliant plumage, and singular flight of this bird, my friend was satisfied of its being a Roller. Mr. Walker of Granby Row, Dublin, states that one of these birds, shot in the county of Sligo some years ago, was preserved for a relative of his who resides there. Another Roller has been mentioned to me as obtained in the South of Ireland some years since, but as yet no example of the bird unquestionably killed in this island, has to my knowledge come under the inspection of the naturalist.

AMPHIBIA.

Lissotriton palmipes, Bell ? Palmated Smooth-Newt. On questioning Mr. William McCalla of Roundstone, Connemara (a most

intelligent collector of objects of natural history), respecting the species of Newts observed by him, he replied—"I am positive of there being two species of *Triton* in this country, one of which is the *T. punctatus* of Jenyns's 'Manual,' and the rarer with us; the more common species is by far larger and of a richer colour; it is nearly double the size of *T. punctatus*; the crest is far larger and is not notched; the feet are webbed. To convince you that I have not confounded the young and adult of the same species, I may state that I observed them in the breeding season, and met with females of both species." A fair inference from these remarks, I think, is that *Lissotriton palmipes* is the animal alluded to. My correspondent had not seen Mr. Bell's work on British Reptiles.

PISCES.

Scomber maculatus, Couch? Spanish Mackerel. Mr. McCalla having mentioned the occurrence of this fish on the coast of Connemara, replied to my queries as follows:—"The fish which I consider to be this, is found with the Mackerel, and, in some seasons, not uncommonly. It is known by the name of Spanish Mackerel, which was no doubt first applied to it here by the Coast Guard, many of whom have been in the navy. I have not seen any specimens of *S. maculatus* this year (1840), but on carefully looking to the characters given by Couch (Jenyns's 'Manual') am of opinion that it is the above species. I am quite positive that we have two species of *Scomber* on this coast. *Caranx trachurus* has been scarce here this year."

Silurus Glanis, Linn.? Sly Silurus. That this species has in a single instance been taken in Ireland I am disposed to believe on the following testimony. On inquiry (October, 1840) of William Blair, who has for many years been fisherman, etc. at Florence Court, whether he had ever met with any rare fish, he described an extraordinary one, of which he could never learn the name, that he took twelve or thirteen years ago in a tributary of the Shannon, near its source, and about three miles above Lough Allen. His description was so graphic and particular, that Lord Enniskillen on hearing it immediately suggested its applicability to the *Silurus*, and on Yarell's figure being shown to the intelligent captor of the specimen, he at once identified it as in all respects representing his fish, except in the head and mouth not being large enough. Professor Agassiz, who was present, on being appealed to, stated, that these parts were certainly not represented of sufficient size in the figure. The fish was seen struggling in a pool in the river after a flood, and "with the long worm-like feelers from its mouth;" and its general appearance was looked upon as so hideous that the persons who first saw it were afraid to touch it. The specimen was at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and 8 or 9 lbs. in weight. Although unfortunately "lost to science," it, for two or three years, or until the skeleton fell to pieces, adorned a bush near the scene of its death. The species was not known as an inhabitant of any of the neighbouring waters by the persons of the district.

The distribution of the *Silurus Glanis* on the continent of Europe is somewhat anomalous, as I learn from M. Agassiz. In Central Europe it is found in the lakes of Neuchatel, Bienne, and Morat only:—in no other lakes or rivers connected with the Rhine does it occur. It inhabits the rivers flowing into the Baltic and Black Sea.

MOLLUSCA.

Tritonia bifida, Flem., Brit. Anim.

Doris bifida, Mont., Linn. Trans., vol. xi. p. 198. t. 14. f. 3. August 25, 1840.—An individual of this species taken by Mr. Getty and Mr. Hyndman, when dredging in Belfast Bay, was brought to me. It agrees critically with Montagu's description, except in the following points. There are just 12 appendages on each side, three of which are larger than the rest, but placed at unequal distances from each other on both sides, and not opposite as shown in Montagu's figure. The colour is better defined than in the figure; the marginal line, whence the appendages issue, is strongly marked and reddish, as they likewise are; foot plain flesh-colour.

The animal is extremely agile, and *planaria-like* is one moment twice the length it is the next; it often moves about with the foot upwards, and in its motions several times had the long tail thrown quite under the head.

Melibæa fragilis, Forbes, Malacologia Monensis, p. 4. pl. 1. fig. 4. July 20, 1840. Three examples of this species were taken on *Antennularia antennina*, dredged in Clew Bay (co. Mayo), by Mr. R. Ball, Mr. Forbes, and Mr. Hyndman.

Eolidia Zetlandica, Forbes, Athenæum, 1839, p. 647. July 29, 1840. This species was taken by Mr. Forbes and myself between tide-marks at Lahinch, county Clare.

Euplocamus pulcher. (See Annals Nat. Hist., vol. v. p. 91. note.)

Tergipes pulcher, Johnston, Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. vii. p. 490. f. 59.

Triopa claviger, Johnston, Annals Nat. Hist., vol. i. p. 124. At the same time with the *Eolidia Zetlandica*, an individual of this species occurred to us.

Chiton lævigatus. Obtained in Strangford Lough by Mr. Hyndman and myself. On oysters brought to Belfast market from Carlingford and Greencastle (co. Londonderry), W. T.; Bangor, co. Down, Mr. R. Patterson.

“*Pleurobranchus plumula*. Malbay (co. Clare), very rare,” W. H. Harvey, Esq.

Turritella subtruncata.

Turbo subtruncata, Mont., p. 300. t. 10. f. 1. Of this species a single specimen was obtained at Bundoran (co. Donegal), in 1840, by Mrs. Hancock.

Rissoa calathisca. Among shell-sand which I obtained at Bantry Bay in 1834, was an individual of this species.

Rissoa rupestris, Forbes, Ann. Nat. Hist., vol. v. p. 107. pl. 2. f. 13. Dublin coast, T. W. Warren, Esq.; North-east coast, Mr. Hyndman and W. T. Not rare.

Lacuna rufa. Belfast and Strangford Loughs, Mr. Hyndman and W. T. Rare.

Brocus striatus, Brown's Illus., pl. 1. f. 13. Among shell-sand brought from Bantry Bay in 1834, W. T.

Lima subauriculata. Two odd valves dredged in Strangford Lough, in Aug. 1837, by Mr. Hyndman and W. T.

Modiola tulipa, Lam. A shell so named by Mr. Forbes was obtained in Belfast Bay by Mr. Hyndman.

—— *Gibbsii*, Leach. Obtained by dredging, etc. in Clew Bay (co. Mayo) during an excursion made to the west of Ireland in July 1840, by Mr. R. Ball, Mr. E. Forbes, Mr. Hyndman, and myself.

Crenella decussata.

Mytilus decussatus, Laskey, Wern. Mem., vol. i. p. 394. pl. 8. f. 17. A few odd valves dredged in Strangford Lough in Aug. 1837, by Mr. Hyndman and W. T. Captain Brown has applied the name of *Crenella elliptica* to this species.

Maetra cinerea, Mont. Magilligan and Portmarnock, Mr. Hyndman.

—— *elliptica*, Brown. Portmarnock, W. T.

Donax rubra, Mont. In shell-sand from Portmarnock. Bundoran, Mrs. Hancock.

ZOOPHYTA.

Hydra viridis, Linn. Obtained at Bandon (co. Cork) by Mr. Geo. J. Allman.

Actinia viduata, Mull., Zool. Dan. Observed between tide-marks at Lahinch (co. Clare) by Mr. Forbes and myself. We consider it distinct in species from *A. mesembryanthemum*.

Anthea cereus, Johnst. Gærtner, Phil. Trans., vol. liii. p. 78. t. 1. f. 1. In September 1835, I made a note of this species as being the most common *Actinia* at Ballyhome Bay (co. Down), where it was gregarious, forming in some places a continuous fringe round large rock-pools and stones, exposed to view at low water. In such quantity it is not now to be seen there, having become gradually scarcer since the period mentioned. In Dublin Bay and on the western coast this species likewise prevails. It is commonly of a dull ash-colour throughout, but wherever I have remarked it, some few individuals were to be found of a green colour, with the tentacula partially or wholly red. The *A. cereus* is doubtless one of the species mentioned under another name by Mr. Templeton as found at Ballyhome Bay (Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. ix. p. 303.), but in uncertainty which of his should be referred to, I have thought it better to notice the subject again.

Cellepora ramulosa, Linn. Johnst., Brit. Zoop., p. 274. pl. 32. f. 4, 5. Obtained at Youghal by Miss Ball; Portmarnock, 1835, W. T.

Cliona celata, Grant. "In perforations of the shell of the oyster (*Ostrea edulis*)" taken in Belfast Bay and elsewhere on the north-east coast, W. T.

ANNELIDA.

- Nemertes gracilis*, Johnst., Mag. Zool. and Bot., vol. i. p. 534. pl. 17. f. 1. Nov. 12, 1840. I received a specimen of this worm taken at Cultra, Belfast Bay. It is larger than Dr. Johnston's, but agrees in every character with his description and figure.
- *lactiflorea*, Johnst., Mag. Z. and B., vol. i. 535. pl. 17. f. 2. With the last species, two examples of this were procured. The eyes are as described by Dr. Johnston, and consequently the worm would seem to be distinct from *Planaria rosea*, Mull. My specimens when extended are each about two inches in length and of a yellowish flesh colour. The characters are all as given by Dr. Johnston.
- Phylline Hippoglossi*, Lam. Johnst., Annals Nat. Hist. vol. i. 431. pl. 15. f. 1—3.
- Hirudo Hippoglossi*, Mull., Zool. Dan., vol. ii. p. 18. t. 54. For some years past this species has commonly occurred to me on Halibut (*Hippoglossus vulgaris*) brought to Belfast market, and captured on the coasts of Down and Antrim.
- Carinella trilineata*, Lined Worm. Johnst., Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. vi.
- Gordius annulatus*, Mont., Linn. Trans., vol. vii. p. 74. This beautiful worm has been dredged by Mr. Hyndman and myself on different occasions in Strangford Lough and in the open sea at Ballywalter on the Down coast: in every instance it was *free*. Belfast Bay, Dr. Drummond.
- Glossipora tuberculata*, Johnson (J. R.). Neighbourhood of Coleraine, Mr. James Bryce, jun.

CRUSTACEA.

- Pisa tetraodon*, Leach, Mal. Brit., pl. 20. Mr. R. Ball has in his cabinet a specimen found at Roundstone by Mr. McCalla. This species is given in Mr. Templeton's catalogue of Irish Crustacea, but I have reason to believe by mistake.
- Ebalia Cranchii*, Leach, Malac., tab. 25. f. 7—11. July 1840. A single specimen dredged in Roundstone Bay, Connemara, by Mr. R. Ball and Mr. Forbes. Several since obtained by Mr. Ball, thrown on shore at Portmarnock by a storm.
- Inachus leptochirus*, Leach, Malac., tab. 22. B. A specimen dredged in Clifden Bay, Connemara, about the same time with the last. Belfast Bay, Mr. R. Patterson.
- Athanas nitescens*, Leach, Malac., t. 44.
- Cancer nitescens*, Mont. M.S. A specimen taken between tide-marks at Lahinch, co. Clare, Mr. Forbes and W. T.
- Æga tridens*, Leach. An *Æga* agreeing in the few characters assigned to this species by Dr. Leach is in my collection. It was taken alive on a cod-fish in Belfast market.